

has gone unreported in the literature. Other *L. notabilis* populations exhibit the same dimorphic pattern. Compare, for example, the Woods Canyon, Arizona, series to an equally long series (8 males, 6 females) from Siskiyou County, Scott River (from pools along river), California (44°N) shown in Table 1.

Speculation about the events in ecological time which precipitated the outgrowth of larger males in evolutionary time might go as follows: *L. notabilis* males developed longer rowing (mid-) and stabilizing (hind-) leg segments because they exploit food resources in faster flowing water and join the females in pools for mating, thus expanding the potential resource base for an entire population. Constructed as an hypothesis the foregoing statement should be testable by ascertaining where and how males and females of this species spend their time.

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NOTE

Name Changes in the Membracidae (Homoptera)¹

This note presents name changes needed in a few taxa of treehoppers. These include new combinations for two species that have previously been placed in an incorrect genus, tribe, and subfamily.

Subfamily Centrotinae Amyot and Serville, 1843

The **new name** *Capeneralus* is here proposed for the genus *Platynotus* Capener, 1954 (J. Entomol. Soc. South Afr. 17: 176; type-species: *P. lobatus* Capener, 1954: 177, by original designation and monotypy), which is preoccupied by *Platynotus* Fabricius, 1801. *Capeneralus* is named for A. L. Capener who contributed so much to our knowledge of African membracids.

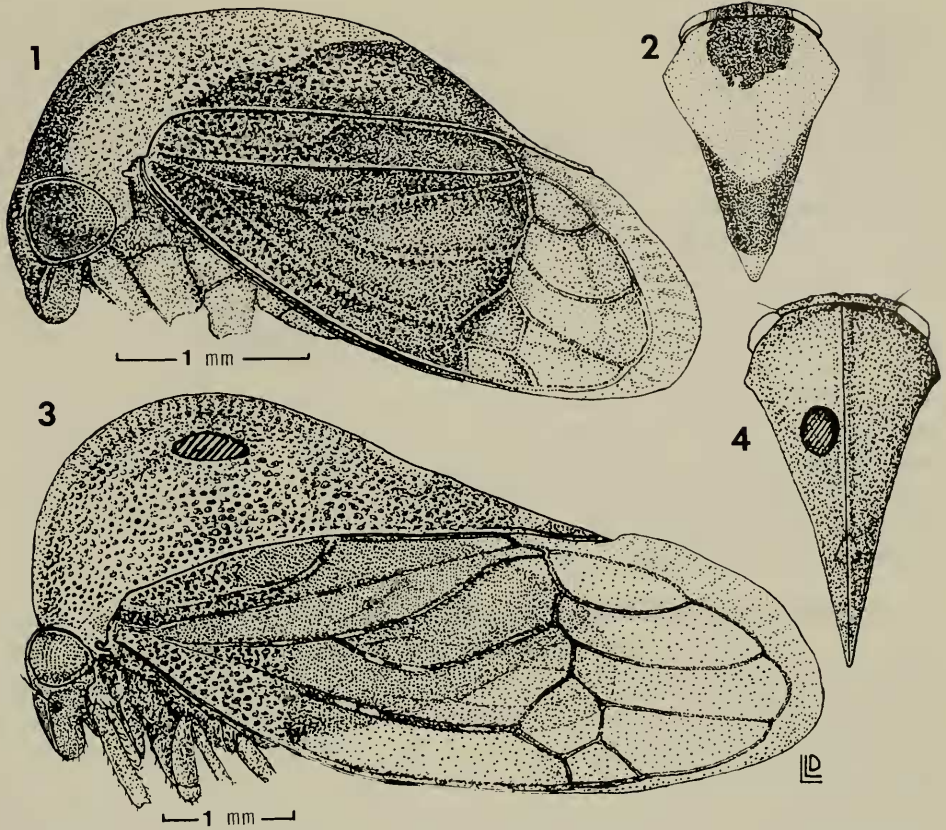
Subfamily Stegaspinae Haupt, 1929

Family-group names based on the genus *Stegaspis* Germar, 1883 (Greek, stegaspis: roof-shield), should be formed from the genitive stem "Stegaspid-" (not "Stegasp-"). Thus, the subfamily Stegaspinae Haupt, 1929 (Zool. Jahrb., Abt. Syst., Ökol., Geol. Tiere 58: 227), becomes Stegaspidinae Haupt, 1929, with the nominate tribe Stegaspidini Haupt, 1929.

Subfamily Heteronotinae Goding, 1926 (1843)

Illustrations accompanying the original descriptions of *Microtalis viridicollis* Fowler, 1895 (Biol. Centrali-Amer. 2: 118-119; Pl. 8, Fig. 2, 2a), and *Cymbomorpha nitidipennis* Funkhouser, 1922 (J. N.Y. Entomol. Soc. 30: 14-15; Pl. 2,

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Figs. 1-4. 1, 2, *Rhexia viridicollis*, holotype, female. 3, 4, *Dysyncritus nitidipennis*, holotype, female (the hatched area is a pin hole). 1, 3, Habitus, lateral aspect (1, right side, reversed). 2, 4, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect.

Fig. 1), indicate that these species were incorrectly placed. Both have a forewing venation characteristic of the Heteronotini (Heteronotinae) as described by Deitz (1975. N. C. Agric. Exp. Stn. Tech. Bull. 255: 1-177), rather than the Micrutalini (Smiliinae) or Cymbomorphini (Darninae).

Dr. W. J. Knight, British Museum (Natural History), kindly loaned the holotype of *M. viridicollis* Fowler, 1895. I here refer this species (Figs. 1, 2) to the genus *Rhexia* Stål, 1867: *R. viridicollis* (Fowler, 1895) **New Combination**. In many species of *Rhexia* the sexes differ in coloration (Richter, 1955. *Caldasia* 6: 269-380), and the genus needs revision.

Dr. J. P. Kramer, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA c/o National Museum of Natural History, permitted me to examine the holotype of *C. nitidipennis* Funkhouser, 1922. I here refer this species (Figs. 3, 4) to the genus *Dysyncritus* Fowler, 1895: *D. nitidipennis* (Funkhouser, 1922) **New Combination**.

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